

Intimation.

Powell's
ARE SHOWING
UPHOLSTERED
FURNITURE

IN

GREAT VARIETY.

LARGE, DEEP
AND
COMFORTABLE
LOUNGE
CHAIRS

SETTEES.**Chesterfields.**

DINING
CHAIRS

OFFICE
CHAIRS

FANCY
CHAIRS

SHOW ROOMS

FIRST FLOOR

Alexandra**Buildings.**

Hongkong 15th August, 1910.

HAUNTED THEATRE.GHOST THAT VISITS STAGE IN THE
EARLY MORNING.
DAFFLED FIREMAN.

A strange story of a theatre haunted by a ghost comes from Melbourne (Australia), the first person to behold the uncanny visitor being the fireman, whose duty it is to keep watch during the night after the Princess's theatre is locked up.

When everyone has gone home the place is to darkness, except for one, or perhaps two electric lamps beside the stage. Through the windows high up in the walls there comes a wistful radiance. Everywhere's darkness—hat heavy palpable darkness, which is only found in large enclosed spaces. The pale streaks of half-light are lost in the great void of the auditorium, and serve only to intensify the surrounding dimness. Here and there a dappled glow marks the exit doors. It is in this gloomy ban of shadows that the fireman on duty has to tramp about all night. He knows his way thoroughly that he needs no light. He comes from the left-hand side of the stage, and mounts into the dress-circle. Then he goes up into the gallery, and round his clock switches.

One night five years ago the fireman had reached the last clock on the prompt sides of the gallery, and was turning to come back. Looking down at the dress-circle, beside the entrant, he saw a man standing, with his back to the pillar—the right-hand pillar of the swing doors which form the dress-circle entrance. The man was in evening dress, and the pallid light glimmered upon his white shirt front. He was about thirty-five or forty years of age, and slightly built. He stood there apparently waiting for the fireman to come down from the gallery. The entrance doors from the foyer into the circle are never locked, and the fireman at once concluded that here was one of the audience who had been to the cloak-room when the lights were put out and the outer doors locked. It was then less than half an hour since the audience had gone.

FIREMAN'S NIGHT CHASE.

The fireman called out reassuringly from the gallery, "Hello, there! Have you been locked in? I'll come down and let you out." The stranger made no answer, and did not even look up. The fireman came down another flight of steps and called out again. "I'll come and let you out, I won't be a minute." Still no answer, and as the fireman descended the last flight, and came into the opposite side of the circle he remonstrated. "You might answer a fellow, don't you think?" It would serve you right if I hit you here all night. He crossed the circle. The man had vanished. The fireman was angry. Clearly, the man had dodged through the entrance doors at his side. The fireman, to make sure, ran down and looked the stage door—the only means of exit left. Then he set out to find the stranger.

Hour after hour he searched—in the foyer, in the cloak-rooms, round the circle, in the gallery, in the stalls, on stage, below stage, in the dressing rooms. He turned on all the lights, and had the theatre as light as day. He stood out to the stranger, and called him names. He knew that the man could not have escaped, and yet he could not find him. At last, at four o'clock in the morning, after four and a half hours' search, he telephoned to the police, and they came and searched too. Not a trace of the man was found, and the searchers began to look askance at the fireman, who commenced to think that perhaps he had made a mistake.

TWO THEORIES.

That this man should appear again next night was not even thought of by the fireman and the other firemen when he found the same man, in the same evening suit, standing in the same place, about two o'clock the next morning; may be imagined.

This time he said not a word. He resolved to try craft. He stole silently up to the circle, and tried stealthily to stalk the stranger. It was no use; at the last moment he would vanish out of sight. Thereafter the ghost appeared regularly every night.

The fireman the other day gave an account of his experiences with the ghost. I have tried him every way, he said, I have crept up to him. I've given him the lights suddenly. I've even brought a revolver, and got it dead on to him, and told him so, and said that I was going to shoot him. But he never blinched an eyelid—never moved a muscle.

The ghost is believed to be that of an Italian singer who was playing Mephistopheles in Faust in the Princess's theatre about twenty-five years ago. One night he drew Faust down the glowing red trap into Hell, and just as he reached the floor below the stage he groaned, and collapsed—dead. On the other hand, a well known actress suspects that it may be the ghost of her father, who worked in the theatre for many years, and used often to stand with his back to the identical pillar where the ghost is now seen. The last who saw it was an actor and his wife. They and the fireman all saw it at the same time, and the lady was so terrified that she fainted. Mean while the ghost had vanished.

CURRY.

To be initiated when first introduced to this fascinating dish is its deadly form—on board a steamer—curry means rice and meat and all sorts of things, in fact the whole mass of indigestibleoughness which goes to make a perfect dish. Later one gets to realise that the curry is merely the hot portion of the dish, the rest is nail and sambals and prawns or other varieties. The encyclopedias are strangely silent on the subject of curry, most of them contenting themselves, with some vague remarks to the effect that curry or curry powder is composed of turmeric, ginger, pepper, chillies and other condiments. As a matter of fact you may have a mild curry if you like, but the chief aim and end in life of curry is to be hot, and curry is really the other idea of heated spiciness rather than the actual dish itself. When you

have dined hot, whey, but too well on the saffron tinted variety of rice, with various other incitements to commit these indulgences, you would be surprised if, when complaining of the consequent unhappy feelings, you were told it was not really the curry that was to blame, but the rice and other solids. At least the griffin would be no surprised because his nature includes in the term curry the whole dish. But as a matter of fact the curry does not harm beyond tickling up any unduly sensitive parts of the swallowing apparatus on its way down. It is the rice which lies heavy on the chest, like the memory of love's first quarrel or the extra piece of Chester cake of one's youth. The other day I saw a small child eating Chester cake and it was with apprehensions that I enquired how it did next morning. When told with evident surprise that it was "quite well thank you," I recalled memories of our own youth when with two pieces of Chester cake, a packet of Angel's food and two large bottles of stone ginger beer, we were prepared to play the whole of a long Saturday in big-game woods, being in turn Jack the Ripper and his victims. Alas what happy days does childhood speed!

But to return to curry. The learned books tell us that the people of the East display the greatest wisdom in eating hot things in a hot climate. These same learned people are I imagine of the opinion that the Easterer by instinct chooses just the apparently most inappropriate things. But that is a silly error into which the learned are often likely to fall, for the plain truth of the matter is that the Easterer takes his curry for the very excellent reason that the European takes his O. T. M. or O. T. O. or any of those other admixtures of volatile spirit and water so dear to the supporters of the barbers and elsewhere in the East. In plain words curry being hot and spicy is like gin, when properly bitters, a stimulant of the appetitive faculties and an indolence of the stomach to believe it really wants what it thinks it does not but really does. As a matter of fact the stomach really does want it but it has become so weary of the fog of digesting that it is apt to decide itself into the idea that it does not really need any stoking to stand the strain of its day's work. Curry, it will thus be seen, fills a reasonable role in the drama of Asiatic life, and it is I believe it is contended it tends to produce that unfortunate state of intestinal organ action which prevents people hitting the native elsewhere than on the head or legs, for fear of his locomotor and painfully sudden disease, it is nevertheless an integral part of the economy of native outposts. There are few Europeans who take to curry really successfully. A great many of us gorge on it once a week and feel considerably uncomfortable thereafter, or take to it each day, but we don't display much enthusiasm after a time and even if we do there are few of us who could really live on it without getting horribly sick of it. It is nevertheless a wonderful dish and combined with plenty of rice it would realise the small street girl's idea of being a glorious death if taken in sufficient quantities. But happily there are limits to capacity in this respect, and nothing is more mortifying than to sit down to a Sunday tiff at the Van Winkle with a carefully tended acid exhilarated appetite, and to find that, after getting through half what one thought was to be only the first plateful of several, one is so extraordinarily full that it would seem more tempting of fate to attempt to put any more away. At such times it is with envy that one observes a lean and insignificant looking person calmly proceeding through huge quantities without the slightest sign of distress, in fact I am inclined to think the only people who is a curry with success are the very fat and very thin.

MAYO, in *Jing-a's Free Press*.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 31st June, 1910, at the rate of Two Pounds Sterling per Share of \$1.50 is payable on and after MONDAY, the 2nd August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, WHERE SHAREHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY FOR WARRANTS,

By Order of the Court of Directors,

N. J. STABB,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1910.

[549]

ALSO
A quantity of OLD CLOTHING.

All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk at his fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 21 hours.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordinance Office or from the Undersigned.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1910.

Intimation.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed—something, or somebody, with a reputation, with a good record, with a history that justifies our confidence. There should be no quackery in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same disease—a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.

is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it, and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. For the purposes for which it is commended it is honest, true and practical. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Inflammation, Blood Impurities and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Dr. J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumptions, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvellous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

	Cents.
Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	11
Shrimps—Ha	22
Snapper—Lap Yu	24
Soles—Tai Sa Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	16
Turbot—Cho How Yu	24
Turtles, small, fresh water—Koo Yu	10
White Salt—Ngan Yu Chai	56

BLUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & primecut—Mei Lung Pa	20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	22
" Roast—Shiu	22
Breast—Ngau Lam	15
Soup, Tong Yuk	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	22
" Shioin—Ngau Lau	30
" Samoeng—Ngau Yuk Ching	36
Bullock's Brains—Know... per set	9
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	66
Head—Ngau Tau	35
Heart—Ngau Sum	per lb
Hump, Salt—Ngan Kin	18
Feet—Ngau Kock	each
Kidneys—Ngan Yeo	9
Tail—Ngau Mei	18
Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripes (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Gallows' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-kai-kok...	10
" Fresh, Lal Chai	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pai Kwat	22
" Leg—Young Fei	24
Shoulder—Young Shau	20
Pig's Caulilage—Chi cheong	22
Brain—Chi Know... per set	34
Feet—Chi Keck	12
Fry—Chi Chak	25
Head—Chi Tau	25
Heart—Chi Sun	each
Kidneys—Chi Yeo	pair
Liver—Chi Kou	8
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	16
" Corned—Ham Chi Yuk	—
" Leg—Chi Pei	24
" Fat or Lard—Chi Yan	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau	50
" Heart—Young Sun	each
" Kidneys—Young Yeo	6
Liver—Young Ooa	24
Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai	22
Soup Beef—Sang Ngau Yan	20
" Mutton—Sang Young Yeo	20
Veal—Ngau Chai Yeo	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yeo Tong	20

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN TOWNS & CO., General Managers.

Honolulu, 1st August, 1910.

Auctions.

G. F. WILSON, R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW,

the 24th August, 1910, at 10 A.M., at Army Ordnance Stores, Queen's Road Eas^t, THE FOLLOWING

GOVERNMENT STORES, at the Arsenal Yard:

BERKFIELD FILTERS, BOATS, COIR BRUSHES 6 lbs. SUITES, PORCELAIN INSULATOR, BRASS CUPROICKED, GUNMETAL, COPPER, LEAD, WHITE METAL, ZINC, STEEL, CAST ANGLE and GALVANIZED IRON, LEATHER, GROUND SHEETS, BLANKETS, TARRED and PLAIN C-UVAS, ROPE DOOR-SOOLIE, BUNTING, WOOLLEN RUGS, OLD IRON, IRON DRUMS and CYLINDERS, PAINT KEG, PACKING CASES, &c.

ALSO
A quantity of OLD CLOTHING.

All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk at his fall of the hammer.

All lots to be cleared within 21 hours.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Undersigned.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd August,

Intimation.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WATSON'S
E
VERY OLD LIQUEUR**

SCOTCH WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt
Whiskies distilled in Scotland

07

**GENUINE AGE
AND
FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.**

Robert Porter & Co.'s
BULL DOG
BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT
in PINTS and SPLITS.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910

4. The export of opium to those countries prohibiting opium-smoking shall not be permitted.

5. Reports to the authorities at various sea-ports concerning the shipment of opium shall be enforced.

6. The regulations for opium-making shall be applied to foreigners in China.

7. The rate of fines shall be fixed.

That the United States' proposals will be accepted *in toto* is beyond reason. Of their good faith in the matter there can be no question. But it is for China herself to lay down any stipulations which are to be made regarding importation of poppy products into her lands. Notwithstanding reports received from Szechuan, Shansi and other interior Provinces about the elimination of the opium cultivation in these once fruitful regions, it would take a great deal of such evidence to convince a Hongkong opium importer that there has been any solid decrease in the amount of opium produced in those fields or that the object of China in dealing with this question in the way she has done is anything but an attempt to cut out the Indian trade.

Were the Chinese Provinces capable of meeting all the demands made upon them for the supply of opium, there would be some justification for the exclusion of the Indian drug, but as a matter of fact the latter is preferred by most users of the drug, is of better quality, and more expensive. When the Government stop the importation of Indian opium into Hongkong, they may as well stop the importation of Scotch whisky.

SELLING OPium GEAR.

A somewhat strange anomaly as regards the Government's declared anti-opium policy as enforced upon them by the Home authorities in Downing Street was exhibited yesterday in the compound of the Central Police Station, where a large quantity of opium-smoking gear was put up for auction and was eagerly bought up by the Chinese brokers present. With the closing of the opium divans and the raiding of numerous others which in consequence sprang into existence, the Police came into possession of a big stock of pipes, lamps, trays, and all kinds of smoking accessories. By regulation such confiscated property has to be put up for sale within a stated period or else has to be destroyed. Apparently in this instance the Government were more anxious to make a few dollars through the sale of the gear than to make a show of consistency of policy by destroying the stuff in the incinerator. There is nothing reprehensible in disposing of confiscated goods to the best advantage, but surely if the Government are sincere in the pursuit of their policy of opium repression they should take care not to sell the goods right into the hands, practically, of the people from whom they have been taken and who will put them into use immediately.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1910.
THE FRENCH MAIL of the 16th July was delivered in London on 19th inst.

We shall be laying ourselves open to an action for slander if "An Ex-Ltd" letter is published.

COLONEL Bedford, R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer, South China Command, is due to arrive here via Siberia on 27th inst. after an absence on leave of four months.

It is rumoured that the Serendah Mine will pay an interim half yearly dividend of five per cent. At the present value of the shares this would represent a dividend of 18 per cent per annum.

THREE natives were awarded four months' hard labour and six hours' stocks each at the Magistracy this morning for the larceny of a quantity of rope from the steamship *Deutz*.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kore* on her present voyage out from San Francisco will make a special call at Shanghai in order to land there some 50 members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, U.S.A.

THE total output of the Chinese Tin Smelting and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 6th August, 1910, amounted to 16,594 tons and the sales, during the period, to 22,556 tons.

We understand that Colonel Bayard will remain in the Royal Naval Hospital for another week before he can leave for his own quarters as he is not in a state to be removed to town. We are glad to learn that he is doing well.

For stealing a silver watch, the sum of £1 and \$10, a pair of trousers, some old boat's and shoes, a quantity of hose and other articles of clothing from a friend, a Chinese was this morning sentenced three months' hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd August, 1910:—

Library Museum
Non-Chinese 302 80
Chinese 151 2,383

Total 543 2,463

First Ensign Opium says that the shipbuilding yards there and at Haiphong—six in number—stand in sore need of protection against vessels built at Siegapore and Hongkong—at cheaper rates, which easily compete with French vessels in Indo-China after satisfying certain low custom duties. Owing to the heavy charges, vessels frequenting Haiphong and Haiphong are not repaired there unless in urgent cases. Even the Government has built vessels at Foukoupo and Singapore rather than at local yards—the advantage in cheapness coming even to 35 per cent. "The cry is for customs duties high enough to counteract all this percentage."

1. The amount of charges concerning the control and distribution of opium shall be fixed.

2. The contracting parties shall mutually have right to search vessels suspected of smuggling.

3. The import of the poppy shall be prohibited in those countries which at present do not cultivate the plant.

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

The Interport selection committee has at last selected the team for the swimming contests in Shanghai, and I must say it is the strongest combination Hongkong could ever put up, and the committee are to be congratulated on their good work. It is a pity that they have selected Mr. Cecil Humphreys to be swimming captain, as there are better men in the team. I think Mr. C. J. Cooke should be the man for that post, as he is by far a better all-round man than Humphreys. Now the thing is done and let us hope Humphreys will do his duty and see that the team capture the honours. Shanghai will have a tough time with the Hongkongites, and the only men they are depending on is Mr. R. W. McCabe. I don't think he will have such an easy time in the long distances as he did last year.

Below is what Hongkong team can do—Cecil Humphreys, a good man for 100 yds. and will also make a good diver. A fast length and two lengths swimmer. C. J. Cooke should do well in long distances and an excellent polo player. He will no doubt return with some beautiful trophies, and will surprise the Shanghaiites with his crawl.

R. C. Mitchell is a fast crawl swimmer and is a good man in the team. A good plunger, polo ball thrower and a polo player.

Tommy Logan is a swell little swimmer, and I think he will carry the honours for the 100 yards. He will also take a place in the 210. He is only 15 years of age and will be the coming swimmer of the Colony.

A. Claxton is an all-round man and makes a good polo player.

A. S. Ellis is a new man in this line and has created a surprise lately in his crawl. He is one of the finest polo players in the forward line of the team and should take a place in the plunging event.

P. V. Barros a long distance swimmer and makes a good full back polo player.

A. H. Carroll plays half back in the polo team and will also be in the Team Race.

H. W. Petersen is up for only the Team Races. This swimmer has also improved well and is good for the sprinting line.

Souz and Silva will represent the Colony in the diving events and I don't think they will be in for anything else. They will make a hard fight for the honours as both men are very good."

L. E. Lammett throws the polo ball well and will give McCabe a good tussle for this event. He is an excellent polo player and in other respects he is the champion goalkeeper in the East. He took this place in the last Interport and the feather was never netted once, and now, I am sorry to say, there is a rumour that he is going to play out Ned Forbes put in goal, which I think will weaken the team a bit.

"Jack" Forbes is going up as a special trainer for the team. He will have a "scrap" of four rounds with a Shanghai boxer, and will probably play goal in the water polo team.

Only those players whose names are included in the special list on the notice board are entitled to practise at the nets before 1st October, 1910, when the ground will be open as usual for cricket and tennis.

R. V. Dazzle, HONGKONG TEAM IN TRAINING.

The Hongkong team was in full training in the V.F.C. Bath yesterday afternoon before a large gathering of interested sportsmen. A surprise was created in the record established for the 100 yards. C. J. Cooke took the water for this distance and was pased by C. Humphreys. Cooke covered the distance in 64 1/2 sec. Then Tommy Logan took his turn and was pushed by Claxton and Cooke. The young champion swam the distance in 64 sec., which is a time that will give the Northerners furiously to think. Other distances were also negotiated by other swimmers and some good work was put through in the course of the afternoon.

THE NORTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

A fortnight hence and the swimming representatives from Hongkong will be on their way to Shanghai where, during the first three days of September, they will participate in a series of interport events and, needless to say, they will make every endeavour to retain the much-coveted "cup" which they won so handily on their own soil, or rather in their own water, nearly a year ago. It would be ridiculous to prognosticate at this stage as to the result of the interport play; Shanghai people would naturally very much like to see the honour go to the local representatives, but, from a sporting point of view, who will win is anyone's guess.

It is rumoured that the Serendah Mine will pay an interim half yearly dividend of five per cent. At the present value of the shares this would represent a dividend of 18 per cent per annum.

THREE natives were awarded four months' hard labour and six hours' stocks each at the Magistracy this morning for the larceny of a quantity of rope from the steamship *Deutz*.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kore* on her present

voyage out from San Francisco will make a special call at Shanghai in order to land there some 50 members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast, U.S.A.

THE total output of the Chinese Tin Smelting and Mining Company's three mines for the week ending 6th August, 1910, amounted to 16,594 tons and the sales, during the period, to 22,556 tons.

We understand that Colonel Bayard will remain in the Royal Naval Hospital for another week before he can leave for his own quarters as he is not in a state to be removed to town. We are glad to learn that he is doing well.

For stealing a silver watch, the sum of £1 and \$10, a pair of trousers, some old boat's and shoes, a quantity of hose and other articles of clothing from a friend, a Chinese was this morning sentenced three months' hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd August, 1910:—

Library Museum
Non-Chinese 302 80
Chinese 151 2,383

Total 543 2,463

First Ensign Opium says that the shipbuilding yards there and at Haiphong—six in number—stand in sore need of protection against vessels built at Siegapore and Hongkong—at cheaper rates, which easily compete with French vessels in Indo-China after satisfying certain low custom duties. Owing to the heavy charges, vessels frequenting Haiphong and Haiphong are not repaired there unless in urgent cases. Even the Government has built vessels at Foukoupo and Singapore rather than at local yards—the advantage in cheapness coming even to 35 per cent. "The cry is for customs duties high enough to counteract all this percentage."

1. The amount of charges concerning the control and distribution of opium shall be fixed.

2. The contracting parties shall mutually have right to search vessels suspected of smuggling.

3. The import of the poppy shall be prohibited in those countries which at present do not cultivate the plant.

COMMERCIAL.

August 13d, 1910. The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co.:—

Allis-ars	6/-
Anglo-Javat	12/-
Ang-o-Malays	21/-
Balgowiales	16/-
Batu Tigras	3/-6/-
Bertams	7/-9/-
Bukit Kajangs (pp.)	6/-
Bukit Rajah	10/-
Carey Uniteds	12/- prem.
Castlefields	12/-6/-
Changkat Serdangs	5/-
Cheras (part paid)	5/-
D. (fully paid)	5/-
Damansara	10/-
Eastern Internationals	11/- prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenaleys	5/-20/-
Glenbles	—
Golcondas	12/-
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	17/-6/-
Inderagris	5/-7/-
Ich Kenneths	—
Jequils	—
Jonglandots	—
Kamuning	6/- prem.
Kuala Lumpur	8/-
Landrons (fully paid)	—
Labus	—
Ledbury	10/-
Linggals	14/-9/-
London Asiatics	12/-9/-
London Ventures	6/-
Merlimau	7/-6/-
Pajams	5/-9/-
Pegoh	—
Rubber Trusts	10/- prem.
Saggas	2/-7/-
Sandycrofts	5/-3/-
Sapongos	—
Seafields	—
Sakongs	3/- prem.
Shelfords	7/-5/-
Singapore & Jobores	5/-6/-
Sumata Paras	11/-
Sungai Chobs	10/-
Sungei Kapit	15/-6/-
Tandjongs	4/-0/-
Toerang	7/- prem.
Ulu Rantau	—
United Sarawaks	12/-
United Singapore	5/-7/-
United Sumatras	11/-
United Langkats	8/-
Para Rubber	2/-9/- lb.

DUFF DEVELOPMENT CO.

It is rumoured that a subsidiary company will shortly be floated and it is therefore desirable that all holders of scrip should send same for registration to London at an early date.

ESTATE RETURNS.

The following were the returns of estates during June and July from the below estates:—

MIRILIMA:— 1,414 pds. \$7,000
HATANG & MALAKA:— 700 pds. \$1,000
CHIMPUL:— 1,946 pds. \$1,050

COMPANY WOUND UP.

APPLICATION BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and Mr. Justice Hale and, Acting Vice Judge, sitting as a Full Court this morning, Mr. W. E. Elton, Esq., instructed by Mr. R. P. Hart, of Messrs. Ernest and Hart, moved a motion on behalf of Leung Shin Kong for an order to rescind the provisional leave to appeal granted to the Imperial Bank of China, appellants, on the ground that the appellants had not paid to the respondent the sum of \$3,626 04, being interest on taxed costs payable by the appellants from the 1st September, 1908, to the 6th November, 1909; the date of payment of the taxed costs. Mr. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Elton stated that the Code provided that the costs should be recoverable as such, costs and interest should be paid on the costs and interest on interest until payment or judgment. The appellants had not given the amount of the costs to their solicitors and his Lordship gave them an extra ten days. The actual amount of the taxed costs were paid in due course but shortly afterwards the appellants were asked to pay interest on costs but they contended they were not obliged to do so. The respondents finally tried to raise the costs by execution. He issued an execution but got nothing. The Registrar would not give his certificate until all the conditions had been fulfilled. The appellants' argument was that there had been a tremendous delay in taxing the costs but the sole question was the time between the taxation and payment of costs. Even assuming that matters had been conducted dilatorily, which he did not admit, there was no reason why the appellants should repudiate their obligations.

The Chief Justice—What is the present state of affairs?

Mr. Slade—We are getting tired and we want a short cut.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the whole of that application was misconceived. They were ordered to pay the costs on a certain date. The interest on costs was not costs. There was nothing in the White Book which said that interest on costs was

time they stood at 50 per cent. That being so, we thought at that time we were doing a good thing for this company when we got premiums of 75 £d and 10s, in addition to the fact that we had to pay no interest on the money for a year which money we were able to use to the advantage of the company. I think that what I have said pretty well disposes of that criticism. At any rate the board thought it was in the interests of this company that the issue should be made in France. We further anticipated that we would get considerable support for some of our schemes on the Continent, and we have had very large support on the Continent. I think that partly well covers the principal points in regard to the account. I might state that we have done very good business since the accounts were closed, and we look forward to doing very well in the future. I may say that it was not because I was in any way nervous regarding the ability of the company to continue earning profits, and to be in a position to pay 20 per cent, next year, that I would be content with a more modest dividend. That is not the case, because we have practically got that 20 per cent, for next year already, if we choose to pay it. (Applause). Then there is another matter I wish to refer to. I have received a very large correspondence, which I might just as well dispose of right away. I have received very pressing letters from various parts of the country expressing the hope of the writers that we will at this meeting disclose the list of our investments. One gentleman writes: "he thinks we have reasons for concealing the list, and hints that other trusts that have not published their lists have suffered. We have had many letters; in fact, to the same effect. Another man wrote me—I received the letter yesterday—that he had been a supporter of the trust and the companies which had been brought up, and that to avoid raising the question at this meeting and bringing forward a resolution antagonistic to the directors he hoped that I would disclose at this meeting the list of our investments. Gentlemen, we will do nothing of the sort. (Hear, hear) If you like to put it as a question of confidence, and such a resolution be carried at this meeting, let me say at once that you can find a new board and a new chairman.

I think you will easily see the reason why. I have some experience of trusts investments in other directions and I have noticed that a lot of people like to have a list of the investments. Although they may not have a personal interest in the trust, or although they may be interested only to a very limited extent they like to have the information. It suits them very well. They think that they can do quite as well as the trust. They take the brains of the trust, and then do not trouble to give it to them in any very large extent, and that is a matter which weighs very heavily with us. We do not think it is in the interests of the shareholders of this Company that we should disclose the list of our investments. However, I may tell you that the list is a very well-spread one, and our funds are invested, in our opinion, in the safest and most conservative lines, and spread over the Malay States, Ceylon, Java and Sumatra. It does not contain a single bad thing." (Hear, hear.) We are not in any way interested in any wild rubber propositions. In every case our funds are invested in sound securities which are likely to appreciate, and I think you may be very well satisfied so far as that matter is concerned. I am always suspicious of the man who writes to say that he represents 10,000 or 30,000 shares, and when I turn up the righted I find that his holding is about 100 shares. I always look at the list to see what holding a gentleman has, and I can assure you that we have had not a few letters from gentlemen who write saying they represent many thousands, and yet, when I turn up the righted I find that their holding is but a very small one. I think the object of these letters is sufficiently obvious. Now, a few remarks of a more general nature. It is a very old American saying, "Do not put your trust in money, but put your money in trust," and I think the sense of that is plain. Nowadays, we have specialising in every branch of science, of art and of industry. Without that you cannot attain high efficiency, and I think that this obtains in rubber surely as well as in other matters.

I have been very much amused when coming up in the train to read the day's financial newspapers, and to find in the correspondence that a gentleman who pretences to be an authority, states that you may make a hole in the tree and the rubber runs out, and that the tree is treated like a ten-year-old tree. Well, it would be much sooner if you tried that. Another gentleman states that they did without an expert when they bought their estate, and a jolly good estate it is, don't you see? He added that experts contradict each other—one will do this, and another will do that. However, the general consensus of opinion is that expert advice is very useful, and you should have it in a trust. Well, how does our trust fare in that respect? Most of the members of your board are connected more or less closely with the rubber industry. Most of them have been abroad in the East and have gone over the plantations, and some of them several times. The members of your board are represented on the boards of at least 40 different well-known rubber plantation companies, and, therefore, I think you will see that we are fairly well in the know; that we have the advantage of being able to judge of the business which is offered to us, and to value it on fair and conservative lines. (Hear, hear.) Further than that, we have opportunities which no private investor could very well hope to have. We have offered to us lines of shares; we get preferential allocations, and the underwriting of good business, both here and on the Continent, and altogether we manage to do in that what you will, I daresay, consider fairly profitable business. Now, I do not know whether you have thought what a short life, so far as the rubber industry has had. It is a matter of only 65 years. It is true that there were various curiosities made of rubber in the early years, and that in 1850 Mr. Samuel Peel, by means of a turpentine solution, managed to make a sort of waterproof

but the method was a rough one, and the goods had a sort of forget-me-not smell—something like Limburger cheese—and therefore were not in any way popular with the public. There were other methods used, for making a few articles from rubber, but, as a matter of fact, it was not until 1845—which is some 65 years ago—that patents were taken out for various processes of vulcanising rubber. Then rubber became a commercial industry, but not until then. It was in 1860 that the bicycle appeared with rubber tyres, and I daresay many of you will remember the experience, such as I had myself, of having to fix on the rubber tyre when it became detached by melting the cement with a red-hot poker in whatever locality you happened to be at the time.

It was in 1888 that the Dunlop Pneumatic patent was taken out. No one dreamt of the success that that would become. It was merely an adjunct to another business, which they intended to fall back upon if it failed, but it grew, and it has become, under skilful handling, the gigantic industry that it is now. We do not know where the demand for it will stop; it will grow and grow, and still grow. Almost every vehicle that you see in the streets now is running on rubber, excepting in the case of the heaviest traction, but the day of that, I have no doubt, will soon come. Well, this enormous and ever-increasing demand for rubber had to be met. It was inevitable that to meet this demand fresh supplies had to be got from some source or other, and by one of those strange coincidences of history which you sometimes read of, events were moving to meet each other. It was in 1870 that the first seeds of the Hevea Brasiliensis were sent from Kew to Ceylon and Singapore and, planted there, and it was a few years later when those seeds had grown to trees, and the trees had borne seed—that the seed was distributed to favoured planters in various districts, when Dunlop was taking out his patent for pneumatic tyres. I think that was a very strange coincidence. I may say in this connection that when one reflects upon the amount of money which has been made out of the rubber plantation industry by so many companies and by so many private individuals, it does appear a little strange to me that no tangible testimonial has ever been given to Mr. Wickham, who brought these seeds from Brazil to Kew, and who was the means of establishing this industry. I think it looks rather ungrateful, and if any support should be forthcoming, I should be very glad to contribute to any fund, so as to give to Mr. Wickham some tangible acknowledgement for the services he has rendered not only to the rubber industry, but to this country. (Applause). You will remember that when our present King came back from his tour round the world some few years ago now, he said his message to the people of this country was, "Wake up, England!" Well, at that time the newspapers were full of laments that we were being pressed in every branch of science and industry by the foreigner; that German technical education and the enterprise of others were taking away our trade; we were falling behind year by year, and the tide was coming up and overtaking us.

Well, there was one branch of industry, I am glad to say, in which Great Britain had no need to quote "Wake up," and that was the rubber plantation industry. This is a British industry, I daresay wherever you meet it. If you go to the Malay States, it is—plainly a British industry; if you go to Ceylon—the same there; if you go to the Dutch Colonies—Java and Sumatra—you find the same thing; and no matter where you go it is always a British industry, so that we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the fact that this great industry, which is yet in its infancy, is a British industry. In saying that this is pre-eminently a British industry, I must not forget to allude to our friends on the Continent, with whom your trust works—the Société Financière des Caoutchoucs. Gentlemen, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that we were early in the field—I mean British planters—because the enterprise of Messrs. Bunge and the Société Financière des Caoutchoucs is simply magnificent. I know of nothing so equal to it anywhere, and had we—the British planters—not been early in the field, undoubtedly these gentlemen would have got the cream of the business that was going. We have great pleasure in working with this society on the Continent. They offer us a share of the business, and we are glad to know the fact that they have done extremely well with the share of the business which they have obtained from us, and we are also glad on our part that we have done well, and we look to do still better with the business which we have obtained from them, and from our relationship on this side, that is—they may make a hole in the tree and the rubber runs out, and that the tree is treated like a ten-year-old tree. Well, figures like that exceed anything that we consider we may get from tea. But take it another way. I notice that one of our best and largest tea plantations companies issued its report at the early part of this month or the end of last, and from it I gather that they are justly proud of their plantations. A number of their plantations gave £5 an acre as profit, but they had one tea plantation which gave a profit of £7 per acre net. But, taking that again, how does it compare with rubber? At £64 a ton net profit, and taking only 400 lbs to the acre, which is surely a reasonable figure, you have a net profit of £30 per acre, or a gain of about six times as much as what you get from tea. I will put it this way, gentlemen. There are millions and millions of British money invested in tea which people are never nervous about—they have no stocks and no qualms, for their investments return fair dividends each year. But six acres of tea in a good year at tea, after all, only equal to one acre of rubber in a bad year for rubber, and, of course, there may be a considerable appreciation in the output of rubber. I might say, in case my figures may be considered to be exaggerated, that I have thought it advisable to place before you figures given by Mr. Rutherford, the chairman of the Bulet Rajah and many other Rubber and Tea companies. He is well known and highly respected in London, throughout the country and abroad, and is regarded as a man of sound and conservative views. Mr. Rutherford takes as a fair basis £35 as the cost of an acre of rubber brought into bearing. The cost of producing rubber, including all charges of every sort, he says, should not be more than £5 per lb, but he takes it, for the sake of safety, at £6. On this basis Mr. Rutherford's figures work out as follows: With a yield of 1000 lbs of oil per acre, rubber at £6 per lb—that is, not profit, but in all—yields 16 per cent, at £6 per lb, or

per cent, at 36 68 per cent. These figures are only based on a yield of 100 lbs per acre, but if you were to add, say, another 100 lbs, still taking the same reasonable figure, the extra 100 lbs would add another 33 1/3 per cent to the figure which Mr. Rutherford has given. We might also compare rubber in detail, but I only proposed to do so briefly, with cocoanuts, which are so often called the Consols of the East and which compare so favourably with our Consols. Granted that opium in the East gets 8 per cent, or 10 per cent, from cocoanuts, rubber would also shine in comparison. The fact is that rubber is unique, and I defy anyone to put anything in the East alongside rubber. The prospects for rubber are good and sound, and I do not think there can be any question about that.

I am sometimes asked why do we not take an interest in wild rubber properties. I do not condemn wild rubber propositions out and out, for some may succeed somewhere for all I know, but so far as I am concerned they in no way appeal to me, and I tell you why. You know what a rubber plantation implies. It implies convenient situation, good roads, and drainage; that your estate, if your trees are to grow well, should be clean-wanted, that you have good water so that the health of your managers and labour may not suffer, that you have your bungalows, your hospitals, and all buildings and comforts, and then, if your estate is well managed, you get good returns. But supposing that this estate had been allowed to be overgrown for thirty years or so with jungle, supposing your manager's bungalow was situated 500 miles from the estate, and separated from it by impenetrable jungle; supposing you had no houses to live in on the estate, and supposing you had to drink water from swamps and had a mortality of 30 per cent, per annum, as according to official figures, has been the case in Brazil—if you suppose all these things then you suppose a wild rubber proposition, and that does not attract me in any way. Gentlemen, I think that the prospects of rubber, and of sound returns from it, are so bright, that any man who allows himself to be frightened out of his investment at the present, or at any other time, is very foolish indeed. I do not think that the Stock Exchange has done very much for rubber. But for the assistance given by the Stock Exchange many of these very wild rubber concessions exist, or non-existent in whole or part, would never have been floated. The Stock Exchange likes to deal from account, account to account, and although the present and future prospects of rubber are so good, and the industry is placed upon a sound foundation, it has no special attractions for the Stock Exchange. They like to deal from account, but, of course, they know their own business, and we should know our. As I say, no one should be frightened out of their investments by any of the ups and downs of the market. Rubber is at a fairly high price. We may well admit it that it is at a high price, and that this will not endear for ever, but I have shown you that if a heavy fall in the price of rubber should bring it down to less than one-third of its present price, it would give substantial dividends such as you can secure from nothing else, and, therefore, no one need be nervous in this matter. The future of rubber is as sound as ever, and twenty years from now I have no doubt that the demand will still tax the supply, no matter how large the supply is, and I hope that twenty years after this your trust will still be earning large and substantial dividends for you. I now have to propose:—"That the statement of accounts and balance-sheets, and the directors' and auditors' reports for the period ended June 30th, 1910, be adopted, and that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent, viz., 2 per cent, be paid on the original issue of 250,000 shares. Also that a dividend at the like rate on the 50,000 shares issued in exchange for options exercised calculated from the various dates of payment be made."

Mr. Percy K. Read seconded the motion. Mr. Gompel asked whether it would be possible to call up the uncalled amount due on the shares which were held by English shareholders, so as to make all shares fully paid. As it stood now the Paris shares would get a dividend on the 20s in the £, whereas the English shareholders would only get it on 10s 6d, which was a matter that ought to be avoided. He was with the board in refusing to disclose the list of shareholders, but he had no doubt individual shareholders could obtain information regarding their investments if they applied at the company's offices. With reference to what the chairman had said regarding tea, he would like to say, as an old planter, that it was perfectly true that a profit of £6 per lb might sometimes be made, but the bigger the yield the lower was the quality of the tea. It was only the grown tea on which a large profit was at all possible and where the yield per acre was very much less than on the lower elevations where the crasser tea was grown.

Mr. Tevey said that it would be of material assistance to many shareholders if they knew what were the intentions of the board in regard to calling up the amount still due on the shares. Many of them would have to make provision for meeting the call, and therefore, it would be a convenience to know what was the policy of the board in regard to that matter.

The Chairman, in reply, said he could not promise when the call would be made up. They would not call it until they needed it, and until they could see their way to employing it most advantageously. However, the directors would give ample notice.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Edward B. Figgis next proposed: "That Mr. W. F. de Bois MacLaren and Mr. E. C. Bucknall be re-elected directors of the company."

Mr. Frederic J. C. L. Fairson seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

At the motion of Mr. Green, the auditor (Messrs. G. A. Touche and Co.) were re-appointed.

An extraordinary general meeting was then held for the purpose of passing a resolution altering the articles of association, directing that in the case of certificates for shares, or any other particular instrument, if the directors so direct, it shall be sufficient if the seal of the company is affixed in the presence of one director instead of two directors, and that director signs the instrument.

The Chairman formally proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Frank Copeman and agreed to.

The proceedings then terminated.—THE END.

To-day's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BURELOW."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th of August, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th of September, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Underwriter.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, EIGO GO
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

"BURELOW."

Captain Forme, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 24th August, at 10 A.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

BUILDING COLLAPSES AT CANTON.

CINE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, 22nd August.

At about 11 p.m. on Saturday last, all of a sudden, three lodging houses and one eatery were shop adjacent to one another, on the new road, collapsed without any warning. The report of the accident at once aroused the whole neighbourhood and in a short time the vicinity was crowded with a large number of people. As the buildings came tumbling down, the inmates rushed out into the street for their lives and screamed out at the top of their voice "Save life." The occurrence was at once telephoned to the various charitable institutions asking for assistance. In answer to the call the charitable institutions promptly sent a number of men to the spot. The volunteers, on arrival, at once commenced operations removing the debris regardless of the fatigue their work entailed at that hour of night. Some two dozen persons were extricated from the ruins and they were found to be seriously injured; one was dead. Some of the injured persons were taken to the Red Cross Society's home, the Kwong Wah Hospital, and others, for surgical treatment, who a dead was removed to the Canton Foo Pin Hospital. Through the steady work of the workers were still engaged in carrying away the wreckage in the hope of recovering any more bodies that may be found, but none were discovered. It is believed that the list of casualties will not be a large one.

SOLE AGENTS:

"FRENCH STORE."

Hongkong, 18th July, 1910.

HUNG ON & CO., SHOW ROOM AND STORE

at the Premises formerly occupied by

A CHEE & CO.,

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERS AND FURNITURE

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, ELECTRIC AND SILVER PLATED, GLASS AND IRONWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ALWAYS ON HAND, FOR SALE OR ON HIRE AT MODERATE RATES.

HONGKONG, 1st June, 1910.

147

CLARETS.

To make sure of your Claret being good, it is advisable to buy only Wines from a well-known Chateau. Messrs. Hanappier and Co., of Bordeaux, are one of the best known firms of growers and shippers of Clarets. Their famous Wines (from the cheapest kind to the very best obtainable) may be had from

H. PRICE & COMPANY, LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

5 per cent Discount allowed on large quantities.

Telephone No. 135.

Wednesday, 23rd August, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EXPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Island Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YUKON to VANCOUVER, 31 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH	FRIDAY, SEPT. 23RD,
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH	FRIDAY, OCT. 14TH,
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, OCT. 8TH	FRIDAY, NOV. 11TH,
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH	FRIDAY, NOV. 25TH,
"MONTEAGLE"	TUESDAY, NOV. 8TH,
SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH	FRIDAY, DEC. 16TH,
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN"
SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH	FRIDAY, DEC. 16TH,
"Monteagle"	Empress

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). \$71.00.

Passenger for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways:

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.

Via New York 45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDICK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Passe (opposite Blake Pier).

18]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For Steamship On

TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU &	CHEONGSHING	THURSDAY, 25th Aug., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI	HANGSANGI	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	YUNHSIANG	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	SCAPE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANGI
SHANGHAI	WAISHINGH	SUNDAY, 28th Aug., Daylight.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANGI	MONDAY, 29th Aug., 5 P.M.
MANILA	LOUNG-SANGI	FRIDAY, 2nd Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANGI	MONDAY, 12th Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers Katsuse, Nomura and Asakura leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kots (Inland Sea) and Moli to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaofoo, Tientsin & Newchawang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datto, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
CEBU	CHUNGKANG ... 24th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHUNGKANG ... 25th " "
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUEHHOW ... 29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	TAIWUAN ... 31st "

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anji, Chenan, Linan, Chiahsien,) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 16, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

19

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	8540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 27th Aug., at Noon.
SAFIRO	8540	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 3rd Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

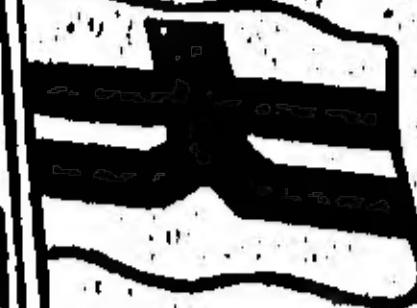
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

19

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.



REGULAR SERVICES; PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE,

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

AND

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route

from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to

the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA V. KERLUNG, MOJI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. M. Yamamoto	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA V. MOJI, KORE AND YOKO-	"PANAMI MARU" Capt. T. Ogata.....	6,059	WED'DAY, 21st Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Suit adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE,

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUZI CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malacca Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "BRAEMAR" On 21st Inst.

FOR BOSTON NEW YORK:

S.S. "LENNOX" On or about 3rd Sept.

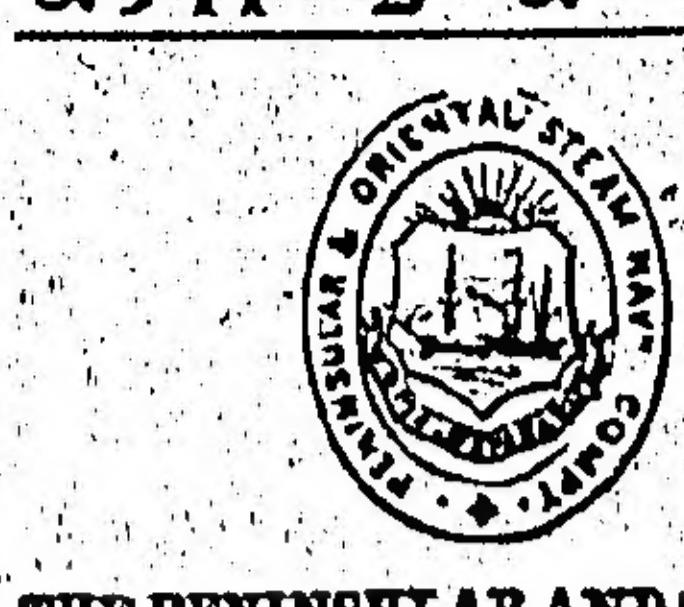
S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" On or about 10th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM.

FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean Ports, Plymouth and London.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA,"

Captain S. Bircham, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be dispatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 3rd of September, 1910, at Noon, taking Passengers and cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's G.O. Mail to 100 tons, from Colombo, Passenger accommodation by which vessel is secured before departure from Hong Kong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marsella and London; other cargo for London & - will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia due to London on 15th October, 1910.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Customs and Value of all packages are required.

For full Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUZI CANAL

(With Liberty to Call at Malacca Coast)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "BRAEMAR" On 21st Inst.

FOR BOSTON NEW YORK:

S.S. "LENNOX" On or about 3rd Sept.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" On or about 10th Sept.

Intimations.

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGES BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.**

**SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED BAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.**

**Sole Agents for
VERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.**

**EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES**

Wearock, 11, Victoria 1910

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

**CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, have reopened their
FURNITURE STORE**

**No. 39, DE VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name**

**WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.**

**Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Parlour, &c., supplied.**

**Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write at
Hongkong.**

**"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. Li
KWONG LOONG furnished the Anteeroom
to our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."**

(54), A. S. WATSON & CO.

25th May, 1910.

**ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.**

AN INSPECTION INVITED

Wearock, 11, Victoria 1910

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/68

Do. demand 1/71/6

Do. 4 months' sight 1/7/6

France—Bank T.T. 2/24

America—Bank T.T. 4/3

Germany—Bank T.T. 1/82

India T.T. 1/83

Do. demand 1/33

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7/4

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. Sto. 7/6

Japan—Bank T.T. 5/2

China—Bank T.T. 10/73

Buying.

1 month's sight L/C. 1/9 1/6

1 month's sight L/C. 1/9 1/6

10 days' sight San Yco & New York 4/4

1 month's sight do. 4/5

10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/10 1/6

1 month's sight France 2/29

1 month's sight 3/30

months' sight Germany 1/26

Ster Silver 2/4

Bank of England rate 3%

overseas 3/1, 18

SHIPPING AND MAIIS

MAILS DUE.

Indian (Arratoon Aprer) 28th Inst.

American (Mongolia) 5th prox.

Canadian (Embrace of India) 8th prox.

American (Tengy Morn) 13th prox.

**The Aprer Co.'s Arratoon Aprer from
Shanghai and Kobe left Moji this morning, and
will be expected here on 28th Inst.**

**The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Montezuma arrived at
Nagasaki at 2.30 p.m. on 2nd Inst., and left
again at 10 p.m. same day, for Kobe, where
she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. on 23rd Inst.**

THE WEATHER.

**On the 23rd at 12 a.m.—The barometer has
fallen slightly over the China coast, and fallen
little in the S. Philippines.**

**The depression in the North is still shown
over E. Manchuria.**

**Probably pressure is highest over the Pacific
in the neighbourhood of the Bocios.**

**The Japanese returns are, however, not in
hand.**

**Gradients are slight in the South and light
or moderate variable winds may be expected
over the N. part of the China Sea.**

**Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.**

FORECAST.

**—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, Variable
winds, light rain.**

**—Formosa Chusan, S.W. winds, light or
moderate.**

**—South Coast of China between Hongkong
and Macao, Same as No. 1.**

**—North Coast of China between Hongkong
and Macao, Same as No. 1.**

ROBBER ESTATE RETURNS.

	June	July	Total
Allagar	3,500	3,520	8,420
Alor Pongsu	2,000	2,30	7,150
Alma	700	850	2,750
Anglo Malay	49,782	53,617	102,392
Ayer Kuning	—	833	833
Ayer Molek	—	5,077	5,077
Ayer Panas	500	902	1,402
Balgowalis	6,175	8,757	15,932
Batak Rabit	—	1,335	1,335
Banteng	1,918	2,700	4,618
Batu Caves	15,034	17,458	32,535
Batu Tiga	7,089	8,462	15,953
Bastam	9,705	11,543	21,248
Beverlack	—	49,202	49,202
Bikau	1,166	2,051	3,117
Bribi	900	1,288	2,688
Bukit Kejang	4,293	5,473	10,766
Bukit Rajah	28,812	30,840	59,652
Bukit Lotiang	3,800	3,800	7,600
Bukit Timah	779	624	1,303
Bukit K.	300	300	600
Carey United	11,800	12,000	23,800
Castlefield	3,700	3,800	7,500
Changkat Serdang	3,320	3,613	6,933
Changket Salak	950	1,100	2,050
Cilecy	12,495	16,000	28,495
Consolidated Malvy	24,170	24,170	48,340
Caledonia	21,000	23,401	44,401
Chomor	630	630	1,260
Chorosoco	5,122	5,223	10,345
Damansara	27,918	33,572	61,490
Edinburgh	6,400	7,750	14,150
Federated (Selangor)	11,317	11,317	22,634
F.M.S. Rubber	28,670	28,670	57,340
Gedong	14,600	21,000	35,600
Gleesley	1,853	1,735	3,588
Glenabill	3,847	4,899	8,746
Golden Hope	5,050	5,114	10,164
Golconda	1,803	1,803	3,606
Gulai Kalumpang	—	10,000	10,000
Harpenden	8,700	11,300	19,000
Haylor	—	349	349
Heewood	902	1,100	2,000
High & Lowlands	37,471	39,666	78,833
Inch Kenneth	1,311	1,100	2,411
Jugra	10,014	11,738	21,752
Jubong	19,300	20,140	39,440
Kapar Para	13,887	16,473	30,360
Kamusing	7,052	7,935	14,987
Kempsay	—	3,507	19,088
Kepong	1,975	3,900	5,875
Klebang	—	250	250
Kota Tinggi	—	1,840	1,840
Kuala Kling	1,218	1,095	2,313
Krau	2,076	2,640	4,716
Krian Rub. Est.	3,224	3,103	6,327
Kuala Lumpur	45,200	52,610	97,810
Labor	19,334	16,616	35,950
Lebadung	37,793	36,913	74,706
Ledbury	9,544	9,844	19,388
Lenggok	63,000	71,000	134,000
London Asiatic	12,520	16,015	28,535
Malacca Plant	21,500	22,500	44,000
Merton	1,912	1,983	3,895
New Sarawak	—	415	415
North Hummock	5,108	5,108	10,216
Nova Scotia	10,100	14,075	24,175
Pajam	3,000	3,350	6,350
Pataling	27,482	27,428	54,910
Pegoh	3,570	3,500	7,070
Pengkalan Durian	—	918	918
Penk Plant	10,874	10,874	21,748
Port Dickson	571	549	1,120
Radella	1,017	3,017	4,034
Rembila	621	597	1,118
Ribu Robber	4,994	5,437	10,431
Rubana	12,500	16,500	28,000
Ratson	1,595	1,850	3,445
Riber Growers Assn.	3,981	5,507	9,488
Ringat	7,000	7,031	14,031
Selaba	5,585	6,750	12,335
Sungai Cheb	4,600	21,180	25,780
Sungai Kapar	16,800	16,800	33,600
Sandycroft	6,782	9,341	16,123
Seafield	16,085	17,500	33,585
Selangor	33,189	33,189	66,378
Seremban	34,081	38,631	72,712
Sembawang	274	535	806
Sentawang	5,772	6,45	

